



SWADLINCOTE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND THE

SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR

1967

SWADLINCOTE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

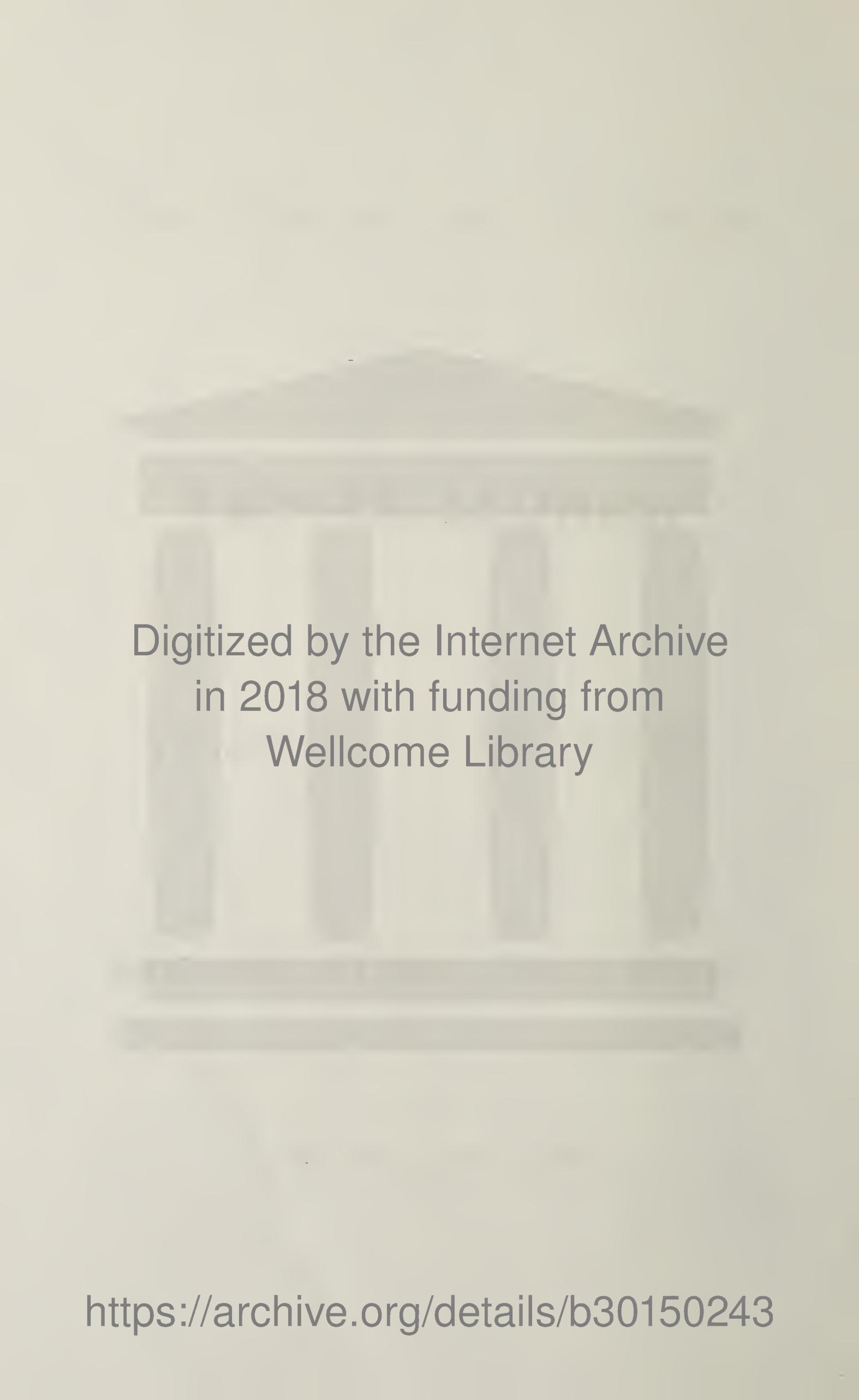
OF THE

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PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health

ALAN F. CROWLEY, M.A., M.B., D.P.H.
(from 10th April, 1967).

*Senior Public Health Inspector and Housing Officer
(Also Inspector under the Shops Act)*

DAVID HENRY BRADBURY, D.P.A., M.A.P.H.I.

<i>Additional Public Health Inspector</i>	...	DAVID EDWARD HUGHES
<i>Pupil Public Health Inspector</i>		MR. J. W. STORER
<i>Senior Clerk</i>	...	MR. A. JAMES
<i>Part-time Clerical Assistant</i>		MRS. V. DENNIS

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL

(Up to April 1968)

Chairman : COUNCILLOR T. H. EDWARDS

Vice-Chairman : COUNCILLOR J. C. MOULSON

*Councillors : G. C. HOLMES, MRS. M. E. HARDY, J. W. MILLER,
J. T. W. BRIGGS, W. LORD, W. HEAPE, J. STRETTON, R. J. PEACE,
A. J. HOUGH, A. WHITTAKER, P. GRIFFITHS, F. A. TRAVIS,
C. C. CASHMORE, G. H. WHEAT, R. MARCER, A. WEBSTER.*

DERBYSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL CLINICS

DERBY

Ante-Natal and Cytology Clinics :

County Clinic,
Cathedral Road,
Derby.

Second, 3rd, 4th and 5th Tuesday
9.00 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. Doctor
attends each Session.

Child Guidance Clinics :

County Clinic,
Cathedral Road,
Derby. By appointment.

Speech Therapy Clinic :

Village Hall, Hatton, and the County Clinic, Cathedral Road, Derby.	Temporarily unstaffed. Each Monday and Thursday p.m. By appointment.
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Dental Treatment :

County Clinic,
Cathedral Road,
Derby. By appointment.

Eye Clinic :

County Clinic,
Cathedral Road,
Derby.
Every Monday p.m. by appoint-
ment.

Minor Ailment Clinic :

Chiropody Clinic:

Infant Welfare Centre:

DERBYSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL CLINICS

(Continued)

Poliomyelitis Vaccination :

County Clinic,
Cathedral Road,
Derby.

Second Wednesday p.m. and
1st and 3rd Saturday mornings.

Yellow Fever :

County Clinic,
Cathedral Road,
Derby.

Each Monday morning, by ap-
pointment (for certain travellers
abroad only).

LITTLEOVER

Infant Welfare Centre :

Baptist Chapel Schoolroom,
Thornhill Road,
Littleover.

Every Thursday, 1.30 p.m. to
4.15 p.m.

MELBOURNE

Minor Ailment Clinic :

Penn Lane,
Melbourne

Every Wednesday a.m. Doctor in
attendance 1st and 3rd a.m.

Infant Welfare Centre :

Penn Lane,
Melbourne

Each Wednesday 9.00 a.m. to 12.30
p.m. and 1.30 p.m. to 4.15 p.m.

MICKLEOVER

Infant Welfare Centre :

Methodist Church,
Mickleover

Each Thursday 9.00 a.m. to 12.30
p.m. and 1.30 p.m. to 4.15 p.m.

OVERSEAL

Methodist Church,
Overseal

First and 3rd Fridays in each
month 1.30 p.m. to 4.15 p.m.

REPTON

British Legion Hall (Temp.) Repton Second and 4th Tuesdays in each month, 1.30 p.m. to 4.15 p.m.

SINFIN

Infant Welfare Centre :

St. Stephen's Church Hall,
Sinfin Lane, Sinfin.

Second and 4th Monday in each
month, 1.30 p.m. to 4.15 p.m.

SWADLINCOTE COUNTY COUNCIL CLINIC, CIVIC CENTRE

Cytology Clinic :	1st Tuesday each month 9.00 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.
Child Guidance :	By appointment.
Dental Treatment :	By appointment (temporarily unstaffed).
Eye Clinics :	By appointment, 4th Thursday in each month commencing 2.30 p.m. and 2nd Friday in each month commencing 9.30 a.m.
Infant Welfare Centre :	Every Monday 9.00 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. and 1.30 p.m. to 4.15 p.m.
Minor Ailment Clinic :	Mondays 9.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. 2nd and 4th Wednesdays 9.00 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.
Chiropody Clinic :	Wednesday a.m. Friday a.m. By appointment.
Speech Therapy :	By appointment. (Temporarily unstaffed).

WALTON-ON-TRENT

Infant Welfare Centre :

Village Institute,
Walton-on-Trent

1st Thursday in each month 1.30
p.m. to 4.15 p.m.

WELFARE FOOD DISTRIBUTION CENTRES

The Schools,
Bretby.

Alternate Wednesdays 3.00 p.m.
to 4.00 p.m.

Burton Co-op. Society,
Mount Pleasant Road,
Castle Gresley.

Shop hours.

County Clinic,
Cathedral Road,
Derby.

Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and
Friday, 9.00 a.m. to 12 noon.
Saturday 9.00 a.m. to 12 noon.

Mrs. E. Stretton,
Blenheim Farm,
Etwall.

Wednesday 2.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

Mrs. M. Rawson,
The Green,
Findern.

Shop hours.

WELFARE FOOD DISTRIBUTION CENTRES

(Continued)

W. P. Orme & Son, General Stores, Hartshorne.	Shop hours.
A. & K. T. G. Tomlinson, 10, Station Road, Hatton.	Shop hours.
Mr. P. W. Hidderley, 44, Main Street, Hilton.	Shop hours.
Derby Co-op. Society, Burton Road, Littleover.	Shop hours.
Derby Co-op. Society, Blagreaves Lane, Littleover.	Shop hours.
The Bungalow, Penn Lane, Melbourne.	Each Wednesday 1.30 p.m. to 4.15 p.m.
Methodist Chapel, Woodville Road, Overseal.	1st and 3rd Fridays 1.30 p.m. to 4.15 p.m.
British Legion Hall (Temp.), Repton.	2nd and 4th Tuesdays 1.30 p.m. to 4.15 p.m.
St. Stephen's Church Hall, Sinfín Lane, Sinfín.	2nd and 4th Mondays 1.30 p.m. to 4.15 p.m.
County Clinic, Civic Centre, Swadlincote.	Monday, Tuesday and Friday 9.15 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. and 1.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Saturdays 9.00 a.m. to 12 noon.
Geo. Gibson and Son, Bells End Road, Walton-on-Trent.	Shop hours.
Methodist Church, Station Road, Mickleover.	Thursday 9.00 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. 1.30 p.m. to 4.15 p.m.
Village Hall, Walton-on-Trent.	1st Thursday in each month, 1.30 p.m. to 4.15 p.m.
Burton Co-op. Society, High Street, Newhall.	Shop hours.
Burton Co-op. Society, Fiveways, Woodville.	Shop hours.

WELFARE FOOD DISTRIBUTION CENTRES

(Continued)

Burton Co-op. Society, Midway.	Shop hours.
Burton Co-op. Society, Church Gresley.	Shop hours.
The Post Office, Church Broughton.	Shop hours.
Derby Co-op. Society, Willington.	Shop hours.

CHEST CLINICS

BURTON-UPON-TRENT :

Chest Clinic, Outwoods Hospital, Belvedere Road, Burton-upon-Trent. Tel. No. 4872.	Monday 1.30 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Wednesday 1.30 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Friday 9.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Contact Clinics are held on alternate Tuesdays from 9.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. B.C.G. Clinics are held on Friday of the same week as the Contact Clinic from 10.45 a.m. By appointment only at all sessions.
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DERBY :

The Chest Clinic, Green Lane, Derby. Tel. No. 40366.	Sessions daily, Monday to Friday. By appointment only at all sessions.
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IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA, PERTUSSIS, TETANUS AND POLIOMYELITIS

Facilities for immunisation are available on request, when the Doctor is in attendance at Infant Welfare Centres and Minor Ailment Clinics.

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REPAIRS OR REPLACEMENT OF GLASSES FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN

The necessary form may be obtained on request from the Principal School Medical Officer, County Offices, MATLOCK, Derbyshire, or from the School Medical Officers.

*To the Chairman and Members of the
Swadlincote Urban District Council.*

MR. CHAIRMAN, MADAM AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary circumstances of the district for the year 1967. In general this year has not posed any exceptional health problems, as the statistics and other data contained in the body of the report will show.

However, certain events occurring during the year give cause for concern. For instance, in the autumn of 1967 there started the most virulent epidemic of Foot and Mouth Disease which ever plagued this country. This veterinary problem involving one of the most infectious diseases known to man and resembling small-pox in its epidemiology, proved a major disaster in terms of money, animal husbandry and anxiety. Although Swadlincote itself escaped direct involvement, neighbouring districts were not so lucky. It is to be hoped that veterinary medicine will provide a surer and less costly mode of control than has been available during this epidemic.

Another factor producing some anxiety has been the fore-shadowed closure of some of the traditional industries in the area. This situation is likely to increase emigration, especially of the younger population, with all that it implies to the health of the community. It is not easy to see a remedy immediately available, but one can only hope that with the improvement in national circumstances will come a resurgence of productive activity in the area.

It has long been realised in this country that environmental circumstances play a profound part in the health of the nation. This knowledge has provoked the installation of proper sewage disposal systems, good water supplies and comprehensive housing programmes, all of which are pushed to the limit of our economic resources. Although the air we breathe has an important bearing on our health, effective legislation has been slow in coming. In 1273 an Act was passed prohibiting the use of Newcastle coal in London because of its injurious smoke. Since then numerous petty laws have been passed with a view to controlling this part of our environment. The turning point came with the London smog of 1952 which, it was calculated, caused more than 4,000 deaths. At the time I worked in a London Hospital which admitted throughout that period a procession of coughing, gasping victims of the smog. This disaster set in motion political activity culminating in the Clean Air Act, 1956. Under this Act and subsequent amendments, Local Authorities are encouraged to declare the whole, or part, or their areas to be smoke controlled areas. As will be seen in Mr. Bradbury's C.P.H.I. report, the year 1967 marks

the initiation of a Clean Air programme for Swadlincote. This means that eventually smoke, grit, dust, sulphur dioxide and other noxious substances, now often present in too high concentration, will be progressively eliminated from the air we breathe. Thus, not only our health will benefit, but in the long run our immediate environment will gain, the erosion of buildings will cease to be a major problem and we may see the blue sky above us occasionally.

It is also pleasing to note that thanks to the major Local Authority further provision has been made for the handicapped in this area. A training centre for severely handicapped children is now operating in Woodville, and a special E.S.N. unit attached to the Springfield School is being planned for the near future. Whilst on the subject of help for the underprivileged, one must mention the Old People's Centre being planned by the O.P. Welfare Committee. Such provisions as these are doubly welcomed in that they help the needy to help themselves.

Vital Statistics

Swadlincote Urban District will remain unaffected by the proposed enlargement of Derby Borough. For the time being, at least, its boundaries remain unchanged. It is, perhaps, proper to say in this general context, that there is a feeling throughout the country that Local Authority structure will be the subject of radical change in the foreseeable future. In some quarters this is considered necessary to streamline and strengthen local government.

Should such a change come about, then districts such as ours will disappear from the map. This means that for one thing the health statistics which have been collected over the years will no longer be relevant to the new authority. This change at least will not prove altogether wasteful. This is because the mortality rates and other data derived from small populations tend to deviate widely about the national mean, hence conclusions and generalisations derived from these rates tend to be fallacious. If larger authorities mean populations more comparable to national figures, then its statistical data become that much more meaningful.

The best way of assessing our statistics is, in my view, to look at trends over the year. If year after year the number of deaths, say from cancer, increases or decreases, then we can fairly assume that these changes are significant, not merely random variations. It is for this reason that I have included in the report a few graphs depicting deaths from certain causes, e.g. coronary thrombosis, cancer of the lung, bronchitis and pneumonia, per 1,000 of the population. Similarly there is a graph showing the number of cases of measles notified each year per 1,000 of the population. It should be added that these graphs enable one to see at a glance these circumstances quantitatively over a number of years. For accurate assessment, however, it is the figures that count and not the graphs.

Population.

The Registrar General's mid-year estimate of Swadlincote's population in 1967 is 19,970, that is a drop of 80 over last year's figures. Since births for the same period exceed deaths by 91, we have a natural increase which must have been cancelled out by an excess of those leaving the district over those entering it. Hence the small decline in population mentioned above.

Births.

The corrected birth rate per 1,000 population is 16.69. This is slightly lower than that for England and Wales (17.2), but an increase over the district's rate for 1966 (14.89). It is, perhaps, noteworthy that illegitimate births are more than double this year compared with last (23 as compared with 11). Biologically, at least, the birth rate is satisfactory.

Deaths.

The total corrected death rate in the area for 1967 per 1,000 of the population is 12.76, compared with 11.62 for 1966 and 11.2 for England and Wales.

Infant Mortality.

This was 19.0 compared with 7.17 for 1966 and compared with the national figure of 18.3.

Perinatal Mortality.

This is a complicated rate which includes still births and deaths under one week combined per 1,000 live and still births. A high rate is often associated with lack of hospital beds for confinements. In this district these facilities are excellent. The perinatal mortality rate per 1,000 total births was 22, compared with 25.4 for England and Wales.

Maternal Mortality.

There were no maternal deaths during the year.

Causes of Death.

As usual the main causes of death were conditions especially associated with middle and old age. There were 230 deaths throughout the year, of which cardiac vascular causes were predominant (128 deaths), malignant disease caused 40 deaths and respiratory illness claimed 32 victims. Motor vehicle accidents caused 2 deaths, whilst ALL OTHER ACCIDENTS caused 4 deaths. The latter figures are of special interest to the Home Safety Committee, whose special efforts are directed to preventing accidents in and around the home. One male aged 55 years committed suicide.

Before leaving the subject of mortality, it would be as well to emphasise again the role played by prevention in this context. Some cancers can be cured, but by and large the most important deterrent to these malignancies must be prevention, thus cancer of the lung which caused 10,000 deaths in 1948 and steadily more each year until the last available figures—26,000 in 1965—could be eliminated as a major cause of death. This would require the abandonment of smoking as a habit, together with possibly the clearing up of atmospheric pollution. Similarly protection from other environmental hazards which predispose to cancer, especially in industry, would help to stem this flood. Screening techniques (e.g. cervical cytology) which continue to be developed can play their part in early diagnosis and more certain cures. Respiratory disease and cardiovascular illness are also amenable to preventative measures, although in the case of the latter we are still at a largely speculative stage, since some cardiovascular disease is predetermined in early life. Again accidents, by their very nature, are all preventable.

Notifiable Diseases.

284 cases of infectious illness were notified during the year. Of these measles made up 269, whilst dysentery caused 10. Whooping cough was notified twice and scarlet fever 3 times.

This was an epidemic year for measles in the area. This condition causes worry and upset to parents and in schools. It is sometimes subject to serious complications and occasionally causes death. It is to be hoped that all parents with children between the ages of 18 months and 15 years, who have not had measles, should make arrangements for their immunisation as soon as possible. This entails only one visit to the surgery or clinic and is well worth the effort.

Dysentery is an alimentary borne disease and as such is often spread through faulty personal hygiene. Where small children are concerned, there is an obvious difficulty in overcoming such a fault. All the cases notified were mild and occurred sporadically. There were no school epidemics.

Scarlet fever, which is nowadays little more than a sore throat with a rash and easily treated with antibiotics, is only important in that a close contact or even a patient could be a food handler. These cases are followed up because the streptococcus causing scarlet fever can also cause food poisoning. Any food handlers involved are kept from work while there is a danger that they might contaminate food and so cause a food poisoning outbreak.

It is satisfactory that only two mild cases of whooping cough were notified. This illness, together with that of diphtheria and tetanus, is preventable by means of the triple vaccine available to

infants either at the local clinic or the doctor's surgery. It is to be hoped that all mothers will make arrangements to give their children this worthwhile protection.

T.B.

It is satisfactory to report that there were no new cases of T.B. notified during the year and there were no deaths from this disease in the area.

National Assistance Act, 1948—Section 47.

No action was taken during the year under this heading.

Departmental changes.

There were no changes in the staffing of the department during the year.

Within the Report there is a list of County Council Clinics and a Table showing immunisations against diphtheria, for which I am indebted to Dr. J. B. S. Morgan, County Medical Officer of Health.

It is a pleasure to me to take this opportunity of thanking the Chairman and Members of the Council, Clerk and Solicitor to the Council, the Treasurer, Engineer and Surveyor, General Practitioners, Health Visitors, and all the Staff of the Public Health Department, especially the Senior Public Health Inspector, without whose effort this Department could not function properly.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

ALAN CROWLEY,

Medical Officer of Health.

SAFETY IN THE HOME.

This is a topic which is of the greatest concern to us all. In the United Kingdom in one year more than 1,170 children aged 15 and under died as a result of accidents in and around the home.

The main causes of these deaths were as follows:—

- (1) Choking and suffocation.
- (2) Burns and scalds.
- (3) Falls.
- (4) Poisoning.

More children die from accidents in the home than from any other single cause !

Besides the fatalities mentioned above, there are, of course, many other serious but non fatal accidents to children in their own homes.

Old people too, are especially vulnerable to home accidents. Each year as a result of falls, burns, poisoning and an apparently unlimited variety of other accidents in the home, many old people die before their time.

Deaths from Home Accidents exceed those from all road accidents!

An analysis of these accidents shows clearly that most of them are due to human error and are eminently preventable. The poorly lit stairway, the unguarded fire, the faulty wiring of the home, are examples of this kind of thing. Besides these, there are numerous less common causes of death and injury in the home.

The Swadlincote Home Safety Committee is a voluntary organisation which acquaints the public on matters of Home Safety and brings to public notice any new hazards arising from the increasing complexity of home equipment.

The Committee is associated with RoSPA, the National organisation set up for this same purpose.

Swadlincote Home Safety Committee is composed of interested persons from amongst the general public, as well as people representing various voluntary bodies and public services. For example, there are representatives from the County Council, the Police, the Gas and Electricity Boards and various Women's Organisations. The Swadlincote Urban District Council gives an annual grant towards its expenses. The Derbyshire County Council also help financially and in many other ways.

During the year the Committee sponsored poster campaigns and distributed leaflets highlighting home hazards. The press too were encouraged to publicise these items.

Many lectures and talks were also given to voluntary organisations, young wives groups and especially to those people having the very young and very old in their care.

These talks were given by the staff of the local clinic, whose efforts were untiring in this direction. School talks too were arranged, and much credit must go to individual teachers for their good work in health education. By now voluntary and statutory home visitors are ever mindful of the dangers so often found in the home, and when they find such hazards they are quick to get them remedied.

Home hazards can kill or maim. It is up to everyone to see that such dangers are minimised, especially in homes providing refuge for the very young and very old. Swadlincote Home Safety Committee is dedicated to seeing that everyone is aware of these hazards and equally that everyone is ready and anxious to get them removed.

Before closing this report, in my capacity as District M.O.H. I would like to thank all connected with the Swadlincote Home Safety Committee for the energy and enthusiasm with which they have played their part in publicising a growing national problem. Whilst it would be unfair to pick out any individuals for special mention, I think it is only right to place on record the many years of sincere and dedicated service given to this Committee by Councillor Mrs. Hardy, who has chaired the meetings since 1961, and whose membership extends for many years prior to that time. It is with pleasure that we on the Swadlincote Home Safety Committee look forward to her continued support and guidance over the coming years.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

Area of District in Acres (inclusive of water)	3,754
Number of inhabited houses	6,586
Sum represented by a penny rate	£2,297
Rateable Value	£570,140
Population (Census) 1931	20,604
Population (Census) 1951	20,909
Population (Census) 1961	19,221
Population Registrar General's Estimate 1967 ...	19,970

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births

	<i>Total</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>
Legitimate	289	156	133
Illegitimate	23	13	10
	312	169	143

Live Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population

Crude 15.6

Corrected 16.69

Still Births	...	...	3	2	1
Legitimate	...	—	—	—	—
(Rate per 1,000 live and still births 10).					

Deaths (All ages) 230 120 110

(Death rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population)

Crude 11.5

Corrected 12.76)

In ascertaining the corrected rates the following comparability factors were used:

Births 1.07

Deaths 1.11

MATERNAL MORTALITY

Deaths

Pregnancy, childbirth
abortion ... Nil Rate per 1,000 (live and still
Births) ... Nil

INFANT MORTALITY

Deaths of Infants under one year

Legitimate	...	...	...	4	1
Illegitimate	...	...	...	1	-

Death rate of Infants under one year of age

All infants per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	19.00
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	...			17.3
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births				43.48

NEONATAL MORTALITY

Death of Infants under four weeks	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	
Legitimate	2	1	
Illegitimate	1	—	
Death rate of Infants under four weeks of age			
All infants per 1,000 live births			12.82
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births ...			10.38
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births			43.48

EARLY NEONATAL MORTALITY

Death of Infants under one week	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	
Legitimate	2	1	
Illegitimate	1	—	
Death rate of Infants under one week of age			
All infants per 1,000 live births			12.82
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live birth ...			10.38
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births			43.48

PERINATAL MORTALITY

Stillbirths and Deaths under one week combined	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	4	2	6
Illegitimate	1	—	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	5	2	7
 Rate per 1,000 Live and Stillbirths			
Deaths from Measles (All ages)			Nil
Deaths from Whooping Cough (All ages)			Nil
Deaths from Diarrhoea (Under two years)			Nil

COMPARATIVE TABLES 1954-1967

Year	Population (Estimated)	Birth Rate (Per 1,000 of the Population)	Death Rate (Per 1,000 of the Population)	Infant Mortality Rate (Per 1,000 Live Births)
1954	20,340	14.79	11.65	26.06
1955	19,990	14.31	13.16	41.1
1956	19,820	12.4	12.3	67.5
1957	19,780	14.1	11.71	21.20
1958	19,710	14.05	19.3	21.42
1959	19,640	12.09	12.97	11.71
1960	19,670	14.13	13.67	14.23
1961	19,360	14.41	16.25	39.00
1962	19,430	14.77	12.34	20.68
1963	19,500	15.40	12.68	10.67
1964	19,640	18.47	12.89	17.7
1965	20,060	16.48	13.05	16.18
1966	20,050	14.89	11.62	7.17
1967	19,970	16.69	12.76	19.00

VITAL STATISTICS — 1967

England and Wales — persons

Estimated Mid-Year Home Population 48,390,800

(Provisional data)				
		<i>Number</i>	<i>Rate</i>	
Live births	...	...	832,000*	17.2 per 1,000 population
Stillbirths	...	...	12,500*	14.8 per 1,000 total births
Deaths	...	...	542,519	11.2 per 1,000 population
Infant Mortality				
(deaths under 1 yr. of age)		15,267	18.3	per 1,000 live births
Neonatal Mortality				
(deaths under 4 wks. of age)		10,436	12.5	per 1,000 live births
Early Neonatal Mortality				
(deaths under 1 wk. of age)		8,947	10.8	per 1,000 live births
Perinatal Mortality				
(stillbirths and deaths under 1 wk. of age)	...	21,447	25.4	per 1,000 total births

*Estimated

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING YEAR 1967

<i>Disease</i>	<i>Total Cases Notified</i>	<i>Cases admitted to Hospitals</i>	<i>Total Deaths</i>
Measles	269	-	-
Lobar Pneumonia	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	3	-	-
Whooping Cough	2	-	-
Meningococcal Meningitis	-	-	-
Dysentery	10	-	-
Influenzal Pneumonia	-	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-
Erysipelas	-	-	-
Poliomyelitis (Non-Paralytic)	-	-	-
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-
Para-Typhoid	-	-	-

CASES OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES AT VARYING AGES DURING 1967

<i>Disease</i>	<i>Age Groups</i>													<i>Unknown</i>	<i>Total</i>
	0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	6-	7-	10-	15-	35-	45-	60-		
Measles	8	30	36	39	38	48	37	20	1	-	1	-	-	11	269
Lobar Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	3
Whooping Cough	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Meningococcal Meningitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	-	1	1	-	1	2	1	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	10
Influenzal Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poliomyelitis Non-Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Para-Typhoid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS)
DURING THE YEAR 1967

Seasonal Incidence

<i>Notifiable Disease</i>	<i>Jan.</i>	<i>Feb.</i>	<i>Mar.</i>	<i>Apr.</i>	<i>May</i>	<i>June</i>	<i>July</i>	<i>Aug.</i>	<i>Sept.</i>	<i>Oct.</i>	<i>Nov.</i>	<i>Dec.</i>	<i>Total</i>
Anthrax
Diphtheria	10
Dysentery
Encephalitis
Enteric Fever
Erysipelas
Food Poisoning
Measles
Meningococcal Infection
Ophthalmia Neonatorum
Paratyphoid Fever
Pneumonia (Lobar)
Pneumonia (Influenza)
Poliomelitis (Non-Paralytic)
Puerperal Pyrexia
Scarlet Fever
Smallpox	2
Typhoid Fever
Whooping Cough	2

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS)

1954-1967

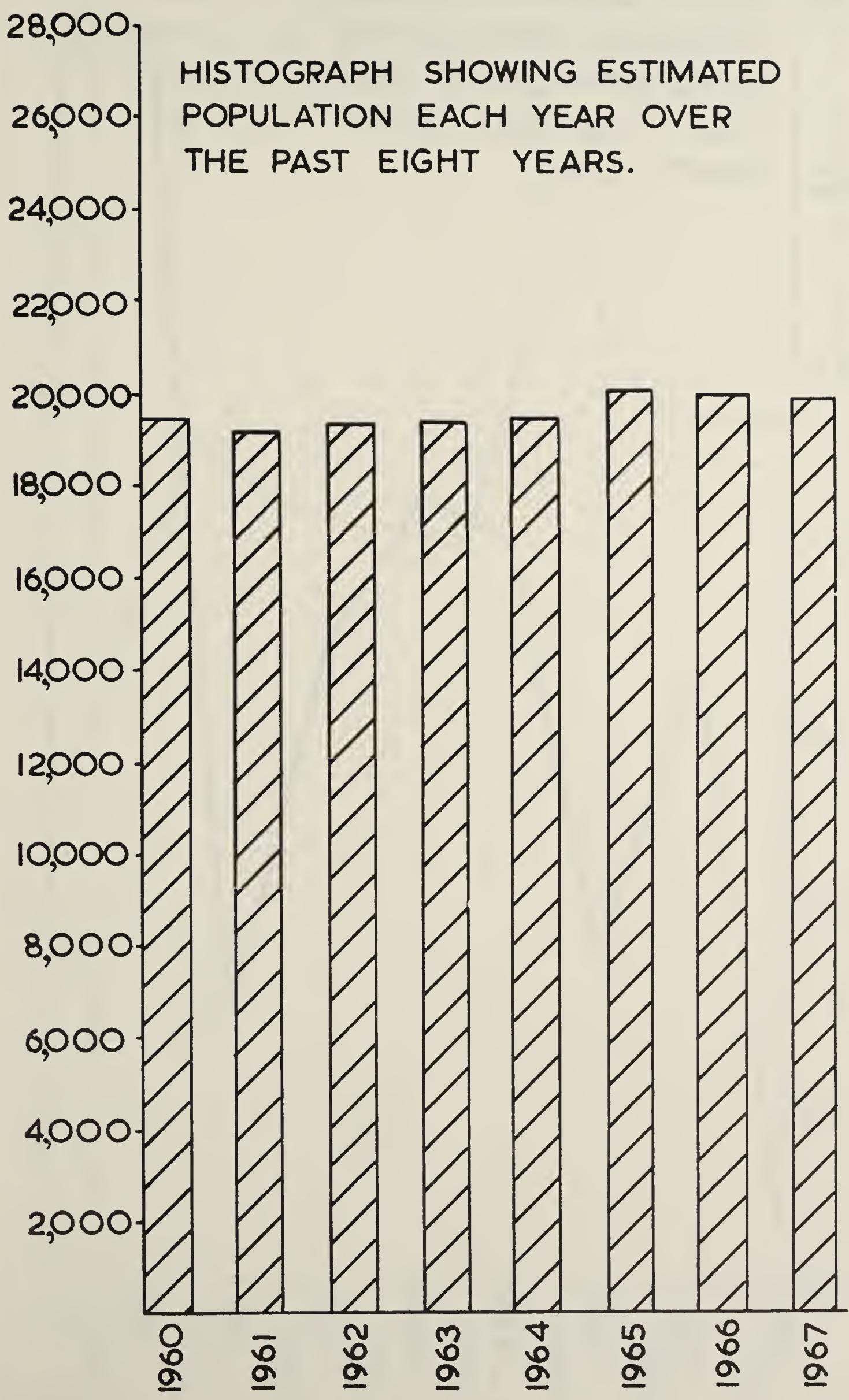
TUBERCULOSIS 1967

Age Groups	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non- Respiratory		Respiratory		Non- Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10-	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25-	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45-	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and upwards	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

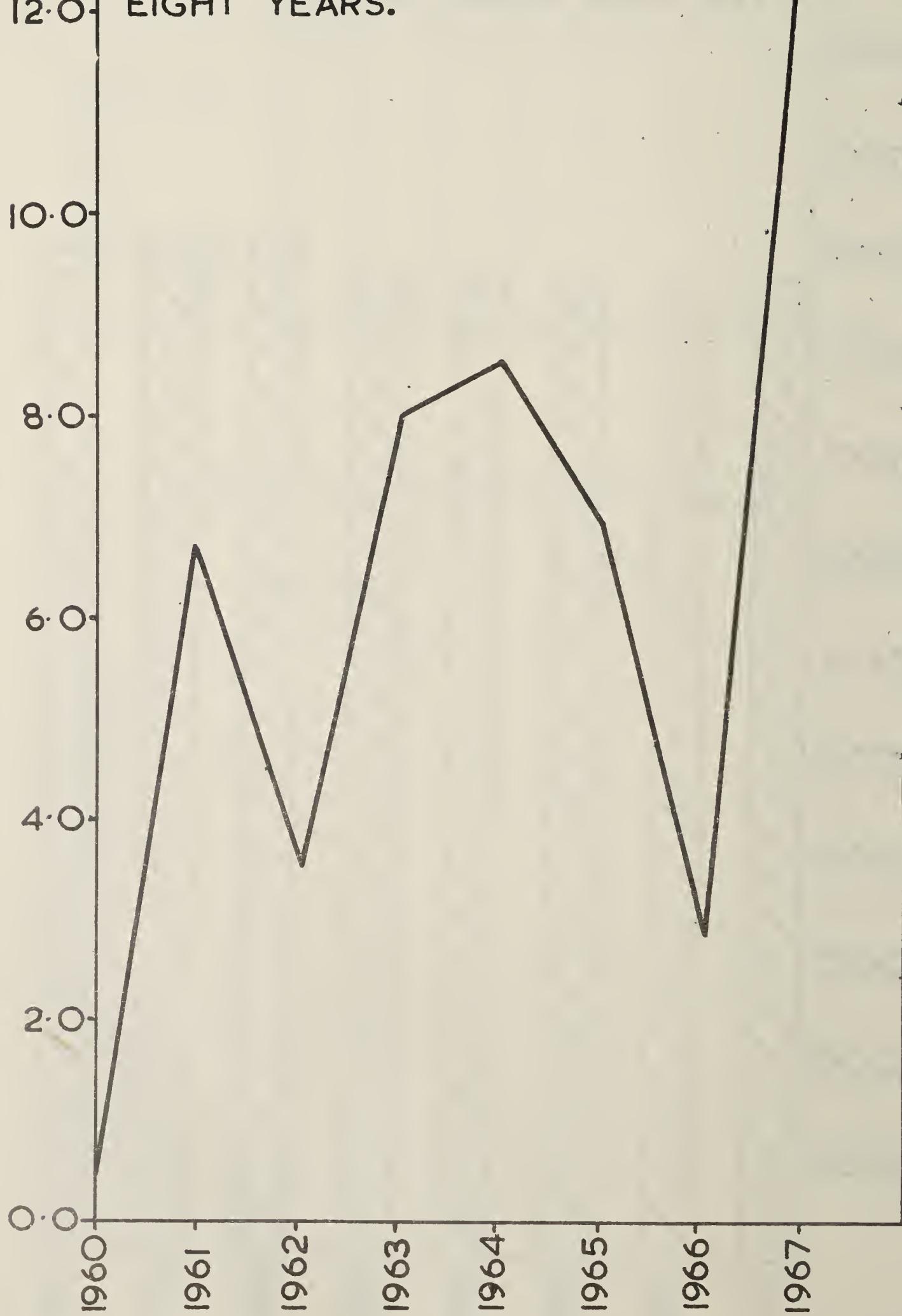
TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFICATIONS 1954-1967

Year	Respiratory			Non- respiratory			Grand Total	
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total		
1954	...	8	1	9	—	2	2	11
1955	...	4	3	7	—	1	1	8
1956	...	12	3	15	—	—	—	15
1957	...	7	5	12	—	—	—	12
1958	...	1	2	3	1	—	1	4
1959	...	2	—	2	—	—	—	2
1960	...	7	3	10	—	—	—	10
1961	...	2	—	2	—	—	—	2
1962	...	2	1	3	—	—	—	3
1963	...	2	3	5	—	—	—	5
1964	...	4	3	7	—	—	—	7
1965	...	2	—	2	1	—	1	3
1966	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1967	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

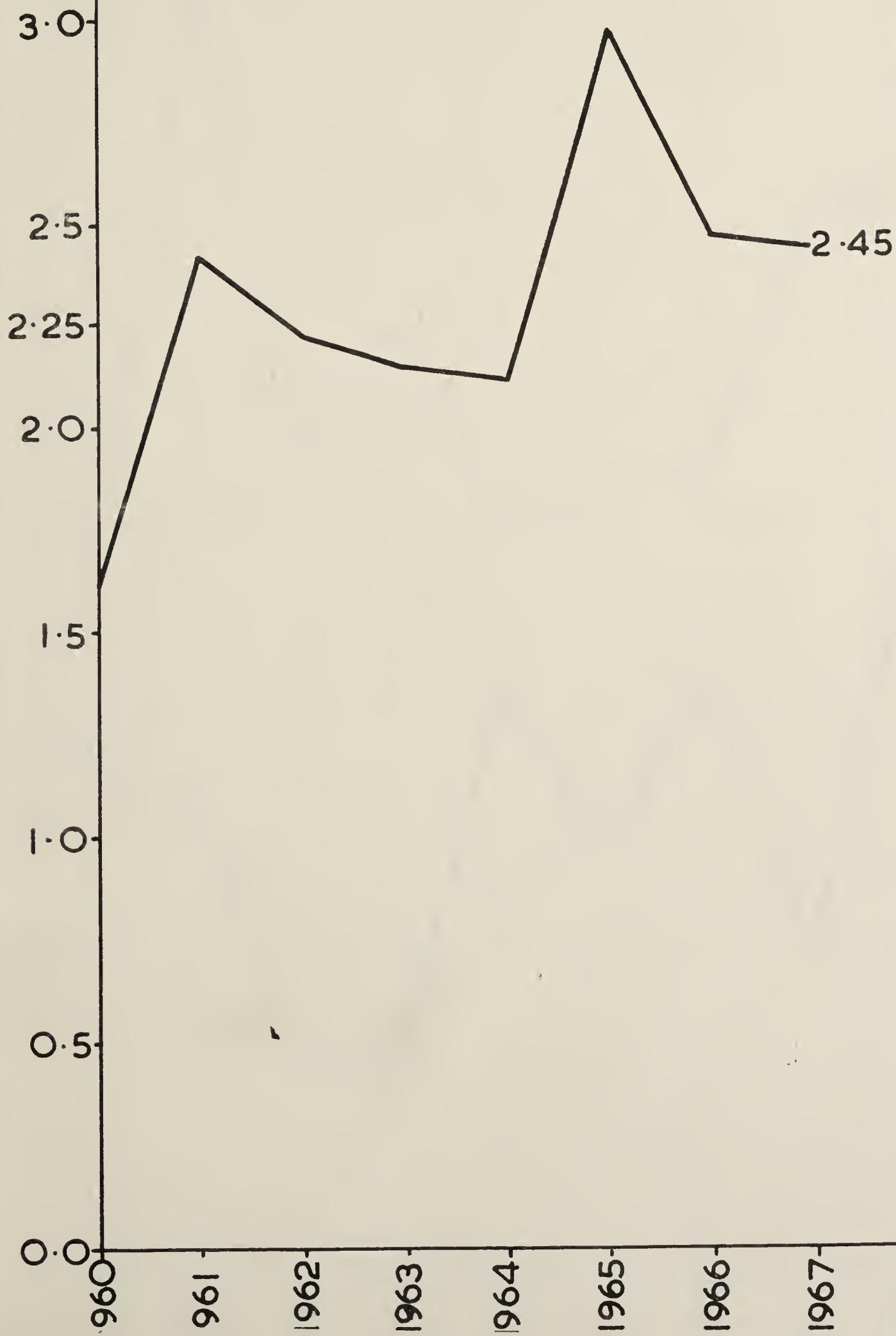
HISTOGRAPH SHOWING ESTIMATED
POPULATION EACH YEAR OVER
THE PAST EIGHT YEARS.



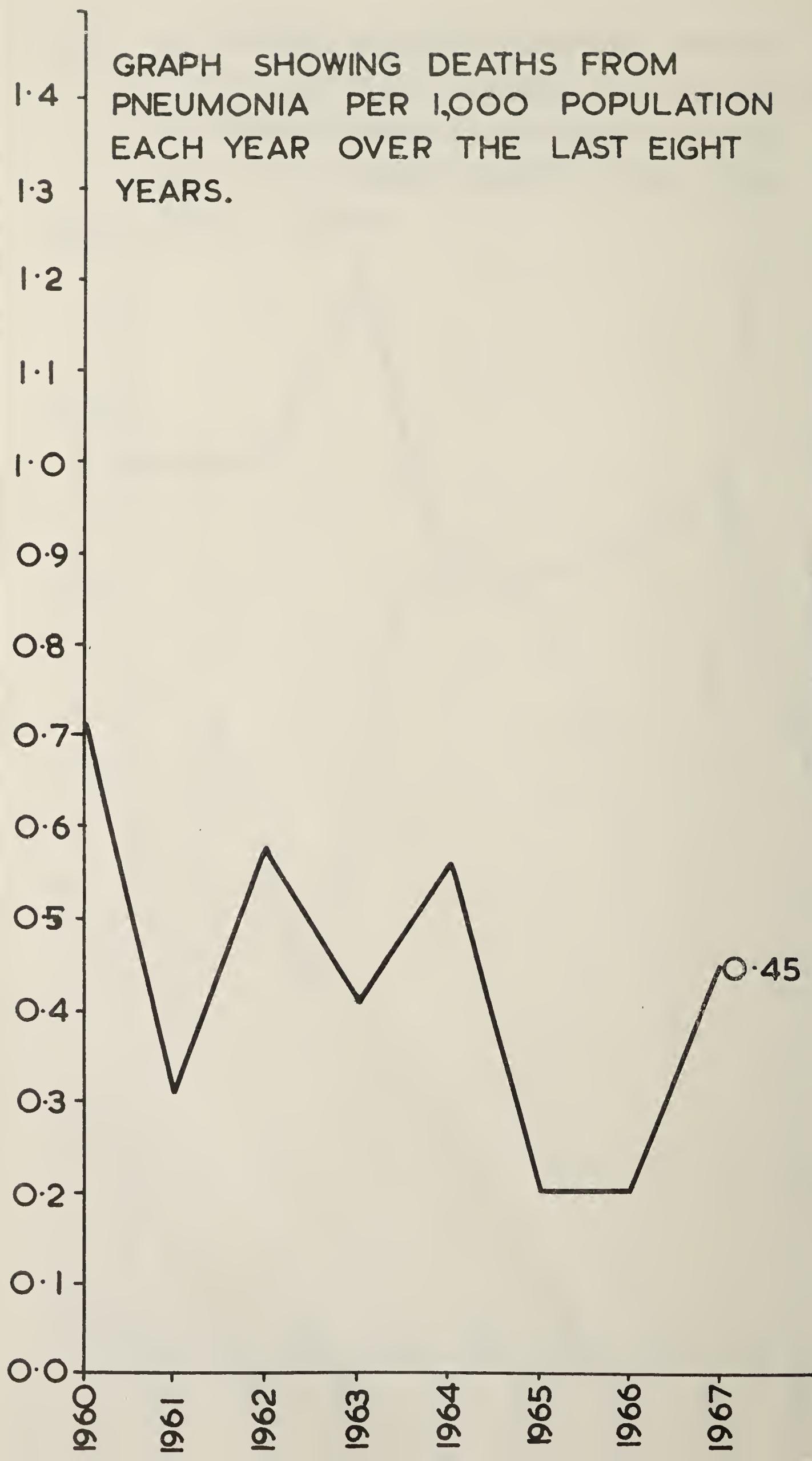
14·0 GRAPH SHOWING NOTIFIED
CASES OF MEASLES PER
1,000 POPULATION EACH
YEAR OVER THE LAST
EIGHT YEARS.



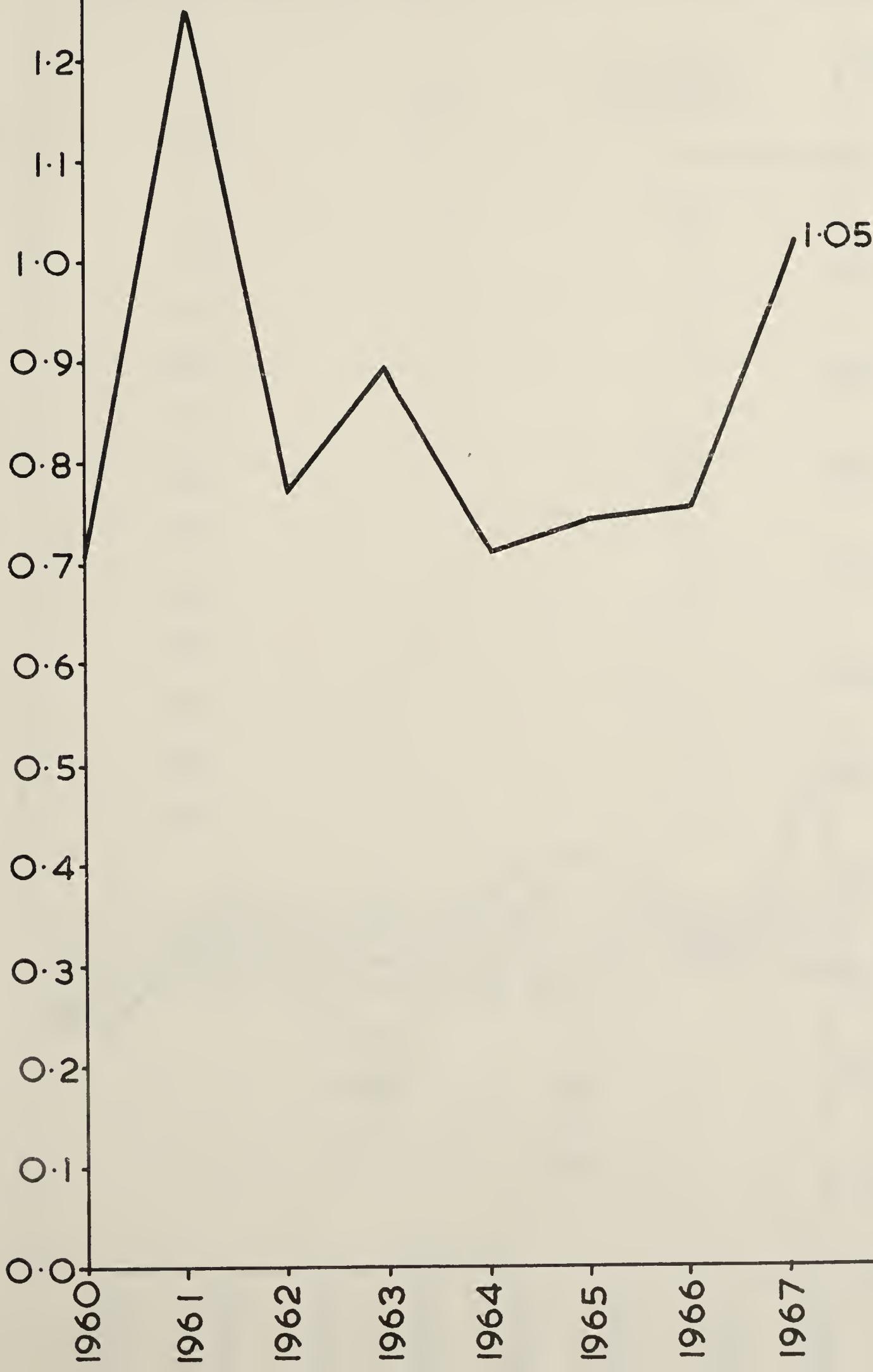
GRAPH SHOWING DEATHS FROM
CORONARY DISEASE PER 1,000
POPULATION EACH YEAR OVER
THE LAST EIGHT YEARS.



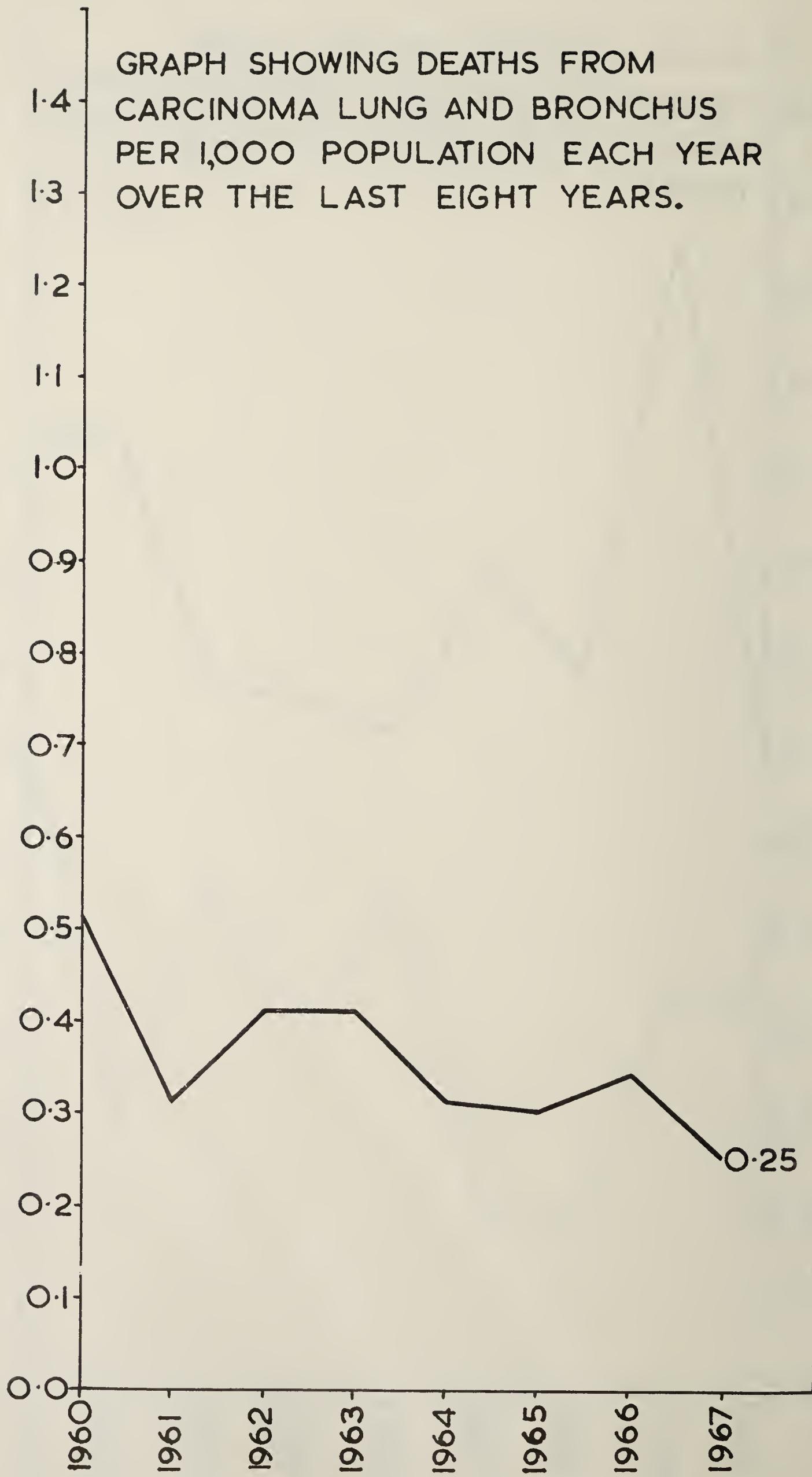
GRAPH SHOWING DEATHS FROM
PNEUMONIA PER 1,000 POPULATION
EACH YEAR OVER THE LAST EIGHT
YEARS.



GRAPH SHOWING DEATHS FROM
BRONCHITIS PER 1,000 POPULATION
EACH YEAR OVER THE LAST EIGHT
YEARS.



GRAPH SHOWING DEATHS FROM
CARCINOMA LUNG AND BRONCHUS
PER 1,000 POPULATION EACH YEAR
OVER THE LAST EIGHT YEARS.



DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

The following Table for England and Wales shows the dramatic decline in the disease since the national immunisation campaign was launched in 1940:—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Deaths</i>	<i>Corrected Notifications</i>
1916	4,214	51,573 (uncorrected)
1955	12	155
1956	3	53
1957	4	37
1958	8	80
1959	—	102
1960	5	49
1961	8	51
1962	1	62
1963	6	45
1964	—	30
1965	—	35
1966	5	17

The County Medical Officer of Health has kindly supplied the following details of Diphtheria Immunisation record cards received during the period 1st January to 31st December, 1967, in respect of children immunised during the year 1967:—

Primary	...	243
Booster	...	201
		—
		444

CLASSIFICATION OF DEATHS

Cause of Death	Sex	Total all Ages	Under 4 weeks and under 1 year	Age in Years								
				1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75 and over
3. Syphilitic Disease	M F	1 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	M F	— 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	M F	3 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
11. Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	M F	— 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12. Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	M F	— 7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14. Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	M F	— 14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15. Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	M F	— 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16. Diabetes	M F	— —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17. Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	M F	2 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18. Coronary Disease, Angina	M F	22 31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19. Hypertension with Heart Disease	M F	18 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20. Other Heart Disease	M F	10 24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

CLASSIFICATION OF DEATHS—(Contd.)

Cause of Death	Sex	Total all Ages	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 1 year	Age in Years							
					1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-
21. Other Circulatory Disease	M	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3
	F	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3
23. Pneumonia	M	8	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	5
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	6
24. Bronchitis	M	19	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	1
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
25. Other Diseases of Respiratory System	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26. Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27. Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31. Congenital Malformations	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
32. Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases	M	7	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3
	F	8	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4
33. Motor Vehicle Accidents	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
34. All other Accidents	M	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
35. Suicide	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total all Causes	M	120	3	2	—	—	1	1	1	8	24	46
	F	110	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	3	8	43
Total Both Sexes	M	230	4	2	1	1	2	1	4	16	42	55
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR AND HOUSING OFFICER FOR THE YEAR 1967

MR. CHAIRMAN, MADAM AND GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in submitting a report on the circumstances of the Urban District during the year 1967, which come under the purview of my department.

The need to ensure that everyone in the District is adequately housed in proper surroundings has again been to the fore in the activities of the Department, and whilst the removal of unfit and unsatisfactory dwellings is still not proceeding at the desired rate due to a variety of reasons—improvement of houses has continued and together with the new development, both in the private and public sectors, has ensured that the housing position has not become any worse. Yet again the need for wholesale environmental improvement is vital to the principle of good housing, and although this Department has formulated various proposals, the assistance of the planning side has not as yet produced a comprehensive plan.

Food Control and Hygiene continue to provide problems and one wonders if lack of public concern, apathy among food handlers or economic pressures on proprietors, should still be accepted as valid excuses by the community after 30 years of comprehensive legislation since the Food and Drugs Act of 1938.

The idea that we are all expected to eat “a peck of muck before we die” should be finally removed from folk lore by more intensive health education, and a new impetus needs to be given to this function of the Department.

There is no doubt that standards of construction and equipment continue to improve, but without the basic drive to hygiene, the most modern premises can become a danger to the public.

A considerable portion of the effort of the Department has again been absorbed in dealing with complaints, often of a social character, as in the case of the “clothes line problem,” the uncultivated garden, the noisy neighbours, problems with growing children, shiftless parents who do nothing to improve their property or its surroundings, and other similar instances. There is obviously a public health problem here, insofar as the aggrieved party, possibly through their own mental attitude aggravated by external conditions, is not able to continue a happy and comfortable life. Perhaps these problems are so fundamental to human existence, as to require more than the dictates of economy allow.

The attainment of Clean Air came a little nearer with the detailing of the programme to make the Urban District a Smoke Control Area by a series of consecutive areas, with the first area to be submitted during the coming year and with the appointment of a Technical Assistant to deal specifically with this programme.

There were several new items of legislation introduced during the year which affected the Department, among these being the Market Stalls and Delivery Vehicles Regulations, Slaughter of Poultry Regulations, regulations dealing with Food Standards and various papers on the Housing Problems and improvement of older dwellings.

There have been no staff changes in the Office during the period covered by the Report, and it is with satisfaction that I record the success of the Student Public Health Inspector in completing and passing the third year of his professional course, which is now considered the equivalent to a degree course, with such courses already being held at several Universities, and it is no doubt the duty of every Local Authority to consider sending students on these courses in preference to day release.

I would like to express my appreciation to the Members of the Local Authority, particularly of the Public Health and the Housing Committees for their support throughout the year, and to the other Officers of the Authority for their assistance and close co-operation with my Department. To my own staff a simple "thank you" for a job well done.

I have the honour to be

Your obedient Servant,

D. H. BRADBURY,

*Senior Public Health Inspector and
Housing Officer.*

HOUSING

Building Programme

The number of new Houses erected during the year were as follows:—

(i) By the Local Authority	12
(ii) By other Local Authorities	—
(iii) By other bodies or persons	57

Housing Programme

Houses demolished	47
(A) In Clearance Areas	—
(B) Not in Clearance Areas	47
Houses closed	1
Closing Orders made	3
Demolition Orders made	6
Clearance Orders made	—
Families rehoused from unfit houses	8

The Department is responsible for the control of the Council's 2,000 dwellings and the provision and letting occupy a considerable portion of the time.

In the private sector much work is being done on the preparation of improvement schemes, and the operation of the improvement grants system was again successful in converting dwellings to provide some amenity.

Slum clearance work continued throughout the year, and although there are few really bad properties (and indeed we should not expect to have any at this period of time), the standard should not be that which people will "put up with."

Lack of available housing, particularly for the elderly, often causes delay in the removal of unfit houses, and of course it is to these very dwellings that elderly persons are bound to gravitate.

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

	Discretionary		Standard		Both Grants	
	No. Completed	Amount Paid	No. Completed	Amount Paid	No. Completed	Amount Paid
Jan. 1954 to June 1959	43	£7,057	—	—
July to Dec. 1959	6	£960	4	£338
1960	4	£435	41	£4,642
1961	7	£1,480	31	£3,106
1962	5	£975	40	£4,565
1963	2	£585	49	£5,853
1964	4	£1,141	56	£6,631
1965	2	£588	58	£8,595
1966	2	£418	44	£5,679
1967	3	£913	111	£19,069
TOTAL	78	£14,552	434	£58,478
					512	£73,030

COMPLAINTS

906 complaints were received during the year relating to items which are tabulated below.

	<i>Complaints</i>					<i>Total complaints investigated</i>
Chimney Stack	2
House Roof	7
Eaves, Gutters and rain water pipes	3
Dampness	10
Plaster	4
Windows and Doors	6
Floors	3
Fireplaces	3
Burst water supply	6
Dirty conditions	1
Water closet	7
Drainage:—						
Obstructions	70
Drains defective	6
Dustbins	281
Refuse accumulations	16
Infestations:—						
Rats	198
Mice	31
Ants	68
Cockroaches	11
Pigeons	3
Beetles	14
Bees	2
Fleas	5
Wasps	8
Moles	1
Woodworm	1
Disinfestations requested	1
Smoke nuisance	17
Offensive smells	18
Noise	6
Miscellaneous	91
Caravans	6
						906

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS AND RESULTANT ACTION

The following information is compiled in tabular form and is in fact a summary of work undertaken in the department during 1967.

(a) Housing

Visits under the Housing Acts	...	...	...	955
Visits under the Public Health Acts	...	...	...	1186

(b) General

Subsidence	...	...	...	...	...	25
Factories	...	...	...	...	...	34
Offices	...	...	...	...	...	15
Verminous premises and articles	...	...	...	...	...	23
Infectious Disease	...	...	...	...	...	17
Cinemas	...	...	...	...	...	2
Keeping of animals	...	...	...	...	...	13
Water Supplies and Water Sampling	...	...	...	...	...	123
Food Premises	...	...	...	...	...	1903
Caravan Sites	...	...	...	...	...	16
Drain Testing and Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	235
Hairdressers	...	...	...	...	...	8
Air Pollution	...	...	...	...	...	281
Rodent Control	...	...	...	...	...	1143
Noise	...	...	...	...	...	6
Refuse Accumulation	...	...	...	...	...	12

(c) Interviews

Complaints	...	...	...	...	...	409
Housing Applicants	...	...	...	...	...	781
Owners	...	...	...	...	...	97
Contractors	...	...	...	...	...	151

(d) Number of Notices served

		<i>Informal Notices Outstanding Jan. 1967</i>	<i>Formal Notices Outstanding Jan. 1967</i>
Public Health Act, 1936	...	4	2
Food and Drugs Act, 1955	...	1	—
Factories Act, 1961	...	1	—
Clean Air Act, 1956	...	—	—
Derbyshire County Council Act, 1954	...	—	—
Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960...		—	—

		<i>Informal Notices Served</i>	<i>Formal Notices Served</i>
(e)	Public Health Act, 1936	48	11
	Food and Drugs Act, 1955	6	—
	Factories Act, 1961	2	—
	Clean Air Act, 1956	15	—
	Derbyshire County Council Act, 1954	—	—
	Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960...	3	—

**(f) Number of Notices complied with
(including notices outstanding from 1966)**

Public Health Act, 1936	...	41	12
Food and Drugs Act, 1955	...	6	—
Factories Act, 1961	...	1	—
Clean Air Act, 1956	...	15	—
Derbyshire County Council Act, 1954	...	—	—
Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960...		3	—

WATER SUPPLY

The Water Authority for the district is the North West Leics. Water Board with their offices at Ashby-de-la-Zouch, and the water supplied to the district comes mainly from an open service reservoir situated beyond Hartshorne, with a supply to the Stanton area if necessary from the South Staffs. Waterworks Company.

The service reservoir is supplied by the Milton Waterworks drawn from the Bunter Sandstone measures and mixed with supplies from the River Dove Water Board.

There were considerable problems of discolouration throughout the year, and some evidence of contamination from this open reservoir, but after representation by the Urban District Council the Water Board insisted that everything possible was being done to improve the supply. The Chief Engineer to the Water Board furnished the following report:—

- “1. The water supplied by the Board within the Swadlincote Urban District has been satisfactory both in quality and quantity.
2. No reports of contamination were received.
3. I am unable to give you the population supplied from public mains.
4. No examinations for fluoride content were made in 1967, but no radical changes are expected.
5. During the year 571 samples of raw and treated water taken either from the various sources or from various points on the distribution system throughout the Board’s Area of Supply were sent for bacteriological examination. All the treated water samples were satisfactory. In addition, 136 samples of raw and treated water were sent for chemical analyses. All treated water samples were satisfactory.
6. No reports of plumbo-solvency have been received.

You will recall the difficulty experienced at Hartshorne Reservoir last summer due to an algal growth; no doubt you will be interested to learn that the Board are proceeding urgently with a proposal to provide a permanent roof for this reservoir, and it is now hoped that this can be dealt with in the very near future.”

The Health Department regularly obtain samples from various points in the Urban Area, and 45 such samples were taken during 1967.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The following information has been supplied by Mr. J. W. May, M.I.Mun.E., M.I.Inst.H.E., the Council's Engineer and Surveyor:—

“Now that the National Coal Board have notified the Council that the extraction of coal under the Gresley Area is virtually complete, the Council have agreed on a scheme for the restoration of the damaged sewers within this subsidence area. At the same time the Council have approved a scheme for the enlargement of the Stanton Sewage Works.

The first stage for the construction of new humus tanks has now received approval from the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, and work will be put in hand as soon as possible.

Stage 2 and 3 for the treatment of sludge and for new primary tanks will follow.”

REFUSE RECEPTACLES

Under the Municipal Dustbin Scheme bins are provided at a rental of 7/6 a year and bins are expected to have a minimum life of 5 years. The following table shows the number of bins supplied annually since the scheme started:—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Bins supplied</i>		
1950	215
1951	115
1952	151
1953	159
1954	273
1955	329
1956	315
1957	323
1958	271
1959	228
1960	308
1961	262
1962	291
1963	227
1964	319
1965	307
1966	272
1967	284
			4649

AIR POLLUTION

Volumetric analysis of the air has been carried out daily since March 1st, 1962. The following are the results obtained during the period January 1st, 1963, to Dec. 31st, 1967. A short break in the reading occurred in 1965 when the apparatus was moved to a new site.

Concentrations of Smoke and SO₂ in Micro-grams per Cubic Metre

	1963		1964		1965		1966		1967	
	Smoke	SO_{2}	Smoke	SO_{2}	Smoke	SO_{2}	Smoke	SO_{2}	Smoke	SO ₂
JAN.	212	191	298	219	138	270	156	228	166	218
FEB.	201	229	203	185	147	183	115	151	86	144
MAR.	123	149	144	135	135	374	69	132	36	123
APR.	105	117	112	137	81	160	48	109	64	125
MAY	61	70	66	75	51	116	38	107	51	138
JUNE	38	59	112	93	40	93	35	90	24	85
JULY	57	71	62	67	31	74	32	72	21	62
AUG.	46	67	35	73	—	—	31	83	21	66
SEPT.	96	75	65	115	—	—	70	98	56	116
OCT.	95	91	263	148	109	133	128	192	60	121
NOV.	113	106	159	162	161	170	161	244	167	195
DEC.	154	134	153	173	120	184	114	196	152	192

It will be seen from the above table that no significant change has occurred in the level of air pollution since the winter of 1965, when no average above 200 was recorded.

During 1968 the Urban District will probably be able to start the preliminary survey for Smoke Control Areas 1 and 2 which, although only involving about four hundred houses will, it is hoped, be valuable as a pilot scheme.

Only one serious complaint regarding air pollution was received by the Department and that related to the sudden heavy grit emission by a local factory. Investigation revealed that grit arresting apparatus was being overhauled. However, later in the year the emission was again reported and was found to be due this time to the discharge from kilns recently connected to the chimney, the increased draught blowing fuel debris up the chimney. The large size of the particles caused fall-out within a 200 yard radius of the chimney concerned, and at times deposits up to $\frac{1}{4}$ in. thick were found on nearby pavements and yard areas. Subsequently the Company concerned refrained from using the chimney for kiln gases and the problem has been resolved.

RODENT CONTROL

The Department has not utilised any new methods of rodent control this year, but the use of Biscuit Factory dry end waste was continued as a bait base for domestic purposes, pinhead oatmeal being the bait used for mice and for rats in food stores or food premises. The use of traps to supplement Warfarin 5 in mouse infested premises was increased, with encouraging results.

No treatments were made on agricultural land, but continued survey and baiting of tips and derelict areas helped the control of reinfesting of premises recently treated and farmland.

OTHER PESTS

Three complaints of nuisance from feral pigeons were received, and as all three were in one area, it was decided to set up an approved trap on adjacent land. The trap is at present under construction, and the owners of nearby buildings which appear to be harbouring the birds, have been requested to effect repairs to roofs and ventilators etc.

Five complaints of flea infestations, mainly in Council owned houses were investigated. Only three proved to be genuine infestations, but the other two dwellings were treated also.

Wasps provided the Department with a more than average problem this year, and involved over 20 visits by the Rodent Operator.

A more unusual complaint was the invasion of three houses by cellar and ground beetles. The beetles were found to be living in a small grassed area between the front gardens and pavement. The lighting of a nearby street lamp at night seemed to cause the beetles to move from the grass. The area was treated with B.H.C. wettable powder and the nuisance was obviated.

Rodent and other pests control has increased over the last few years and unfortunately so also has the other work of the rodent operator, including the clearing of domestic drains and the delivery of the Local Authority supplied dustbins. These extra jobs inevitably cause the disruption of regular baiting and surveying and the public tend to then have a bad opinion of the service offered.

Usually the work in winter can be more easily handled, as the large volume of insect complaints is reduced considerably.

The following is a copy of the report submitted to the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Foods and summarises the work carried out for the 12 months ended 31st December, 1967.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

Year ended 31st December, 1967.

	<i>Type of Property</i>	
	<i>Non-Agricultural</i>	<i>Agricultural</i>
Properties other than Sewers:		
1. Number of properties in district ..	7,945	26
2. (a) Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification	385	—
(b) Number infested by (i) Rats .. (ii) Mice ..	237 16	— —
3. (a) Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification ..	2,209	—
(b) Number infested by (i) Rats .. (ii) Mice ..	112 2	— —
Sewers		
4. Were any sewers infested by rats during the year ?	Yes	

TREATMENT OF SEWERS, 1955-67.

Date	Total No. of Manholes	No. Baited	Manholes showing takes	Poison Used	Remarks
October, 1955 .. .	563	413	105	Zinc Phosphide	
November, 1956 .. .	563	422	102	Zinc Phosphide	
July, 1957 .. .	584	397	209	Zinc Phosphide	
February, 1958 .. .	585	326	102	Zinc Phosphide	
November, 1958 .. .	585	52	16	Warfarin 5	(Newhall only)
March, 1959 .. .	563	32	—		(Test bait)
May, 1959 .. .	563	38	7	Warfarin 5	
November, 1959 .. .	563	123	13	Warfarin 5	
December, 1960 .. .	563	41	9	Warfarin 5	
June, 1961 .. .	563	41	19	Warfarin 5	
November, 1961 .. .	537	48	12	Warfarin 5	(Test bait)
April, 1962 .. .	537	99	29	Warfarin 5	
May, 1963 .. .	537	78	17	Warfarin 5	
1964 .. .	537	—	—		
1965 .. .	632	146	28	Warfarin 5	
1966 .. .	641	104	7	Warfarin 5	
1967 .. .	641	104	7	Warfarin 5	

SUPERVISION OF FOOD SUPPLIES

Register of Food Premises

The following table supplies information on the number and types of food premises in the Urban District.

	<i>Type of Premises</i>	<i>Total</i>
Bakehouses	3
Butchers' Shops (including making-up premises)	22
Cafes, Restaurants and Canteens	16
Fried Fish and Chip Shops and Wet Fish Shops	16
Greengrocers	5
Grocers and General Stores (excluding Off-Licences)	65
Corn Merchants	5
Licensed Premises	46
Off-Licences including those selling General Goods	22
Confectioners	8
Mineral Water Manufacturers	2
Ice Cream Manufacturers	1
Slaughterhouses	7
		218

Inspection of Food Premises

The following table is included as an indication of the amount of work involved in routine inspection of food premises during the year.

Bakehouses	... ... ... ... ... ...	42
Ice Cream Manufacturers	... ... ... ... ...	40
Ice Cream Retailers	... ... ... ... ...	77
Market Stalls	... ... ... ... ...	272
Mineral Water Manufacturers	... ... ... ... ...	26
General Food Premises	... ... ... ... ...	223
Cafes, Canteens (including Works Canteens)	... ... ... ... ...	15
Slaughterhouses	... ... ... ... ...	982
Fried Fish and Chip Shops (including Wet Fish)	... ... ... ... ...	27
Butchers' Shops (including making-up premises)	... ... ... ... ...	155
Licensed Premises	... ... ... ... ...	29
Milk Distributors	... ... ... ... ...	3
Mobile Vehicles	... ... ... ... ...	12
		1903

UNsound Food

The following is an abbreviated list of items of food found to be unfit for human consumption during 1967, followed by a summary of the estimated weight of all condemnations of unfit food during each of the last seven years.

92 lbs.	Pork and Pork Products
32 lbs.	Ham
18 lbs.	Ox Tongue
14 lbs.	Corned Beef
14 lbs.	Chicken
21 lbs.	Plaice Fillets
24 lbs.	Flour
4½ lbs.	Butter
1,000 lbs.	Onions
45 lbs.	Peaches
182 lbs.	Strawberries
18 tins	Apricots
5 ,,	Blackberries
116 ,,	Fruit Salad
13 ,,	Grapefruit
24 ,,	Loganberries
16 ,,	Oranges
30 ,,	Peaches
10 ,,	Pears
59 ,,	Pineapple
8 ,,	Plums
2 ,,	Raspberries
51 ,,	Strawberries
160 ,,	Tomatoes
46 ,,	Cream

5	,	Milk
2	,	Beans
11	,	Peas
5	,	Baby Food
3	,	Crab
3	,	Herring Roes
6	,	Pilchards
2	,	Sardines
2	,	Salmon
2	,	Chopped Pork
2	,	Minced Beef
1	,	Ovaltine
6	,	Rice Pudding
2	,	Sago
8	,	Salmon Spread
56	,	Soup

Frozen Foods

104	pkts.	Fish and Fish Products
26	,	Meat and Meat Products
102	,	Vegetables

The approximate weight of food condemned during recent years is as follows:—

1967	15 cwts.
1966	19 cwts.
1965	15 cwts.
1964	13 cwts.
1963	13 cwts.
1962	12 cwts.
1961	7 cwts.

**SUMMARY OF ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED, INSPECTED
INCIDENCE OF DISEASE FOUND**

	<i>Cattle excluding cows</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Horses</i>
Number killed ..	662	21	10	922	976	—
Number inspected ..	662	21	10	922	976	—
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cystercerci whole carcasses condemned ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ..	44	3	—	8	33	—
Total ..	44	3	—	8	33	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cystercerci ..	6·65	14·29	—	.87	3·38	—
Tuberculosis only: Whole carcasses condemned ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ..	—	—	—	—	2	—
Total ..	—	—	—	—	2	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis ..	—	—	—	—	.20	—
Cysticercosis: Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ..	1	—	—	—	—	—
Cases submitted to treatment by re- frigeration ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned ..	—	—	—	—	—	—

MEAT INSPECTION

There were still seven Slaughterhouses in operation during the year, and all animals slaughtered therein were subjected to the required inspection by the Public Health Inspectors.

The quality of animals was high, and consequently the standard of meat products very satisfactory—this is to be expected in an area where a reasonable proportion of relatively high incomes is spent on meat and meat products for the industrious population.

There were the usual lesions found in some animals from time to time, fluke infestation, abscess, pleurisy etc., but no evidence of major disease.

All meat and offals which were found to be unfit for human consumption were collected by the Department and destroyed in the incinerator at the Council's Depot.

There has been no week-end slaughtering necessitating overtime working, and because of restrictions caused by the outbreak of Foot and Mouth Disease at the end of the year, inspection was carried out in more concentrated periods.

Summary of disease found and parts of animals affected

		Cwts.	Qrs.	lbs.	ozs.
Tuberculosis					
BOVINES	—Carcase Meat	...	—	—	—
	Organs	...	—	—	—
PIGS	—Carcase Meat	...	—	—	—
	Organs	...	—	—	24
CALVES	—Carcase Meat	...	—	—	—
	Organs	...	—	—	—
				—	—
				24	—
<hr/>					

Other Disease

BOVINES	—Carcase Meat	...	—	—	—
	Organs	...	5	1	2
PIGS	—Carcase Meat	...	—	—	—
	Organs	...	—	2	21
SHEEP	—Carcase Meat	...	—	—	—
	Organs	...	—	—	12
CALVES	—Carcase Meat	...	—	—	—
	Organs	...	—	—	—
				—	—
				6	—
				7	8
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RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT

One premise is registered under the provisions of Section two of the Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act.

ICE CREAM

Details of Register 31st December, 1967 :

Registered for Manufacture only	...	...	1
Registered for sale only	...	...	78

Changes in Register, 1967 :

	<i>Amendments.</i>	<i>Additions.</i>	<i>Removed from list.</i>
Number for Manufacture and sale	—	—	—
Number for sale only ...	1	1	—

Bacteriological Analysis

48 samples of Ice Cream and 5 samples of Lollies were submitted to the County Laboratory for examination with the following results:—

	<i>Satisfactory.</i>	<i>Unsatisfactory.</i>
Ice Cream	48	—
Lollies	5	—

LICENCES

Licences were issued during the year as follows:—

Slaughterhouses Act, 1958	...	...	...	...	...	7
Slaughter of Animals Act, 1958	...	...	...	...	...	20
Pet Animals Act, 1951	...	...	...	...	...	3
Animal Boarding Establishment Act, 1963	...	...	...	...	...	1

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

Sampling of Food and Drugs is undertaken by the County Analyst as the Food and Drugs Authority. The County Analyst, Mr. J. Markland, has kindly supplied me with information of such work carried out by his department as follows:—

“67 samples, including 21 Milks, were taken under the above Act in the area of the Swadlincote U.D.C., during the year 1967.

The milk samples were satisfactory.

One sample of Food Colour contained the non-permitted colour, Blue VRS, and the Manufacturers were cautioned.”

OFFICES, SHOPS & RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

Progress continues to be made in the implementation of this Act, although there is still the problem of fitting in these necessarily detailed inspections with other duties. However, the situation would not be improved by central government intervention requiring a whole series of inspections for different purposes on the same premises, with all the lack of liaison that usually occurs in such circumstances. There could well be in a small Urban District, the Public Health Inspectors, Food and Drugs Officers, Shops Inspectors, Offices and Shops Act Inspectors, Weights and Measures Inspectors and Alkali Inspectors, all following each other and all responsible to different Authorities.

Considerable emphasis has been laid on the guarding of machinery and the many supplements put out on this have been found most helpful, although the small trader still takes much convincing that his equipment may not be guarded as efficiently as possible.

Obstructions to staircases and landings continue to provide difficulties and are also among those offences with the most serious consequences if not dealt with.

This problem is usually caused by the expansion of a business in an existing premise where there has not been provided, or allowed for, sufficient storage area.

Lighting standards are certainly being improved and it is apparent that one's standard should not be too low in this respect, as modern fittings can readily provide satisfactory glare-free and adequate illumination at reasonable cost.

There were no major accident cases which came within the jurisdiction of the Act reported during the year, and it is hoped that with constant vigilance on the part of employees as well as employers, this will continue.

SHOPS, OFFICES AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963.

REGISTRATIONS AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS

<i>Class of premises</i>	<i>No. of premises registered during the year</i>	<i>Total No. of registered premises at end of year</i>	<i>No. of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year</i>
Offices	1	34	11
Retail shops ..	—	93	32
Wholesale shops, warehouses ..	1	7	1
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens ..	—	8	1
Fuel Storage depots	—	1	—
Totals ..	2	143	45

PERSONS EMPLOYED IN REGISTERED PREMISES

<i>Class of workplace</i>	<i>No. of persons employed</i>
Offices .. .. .. .. ..	.. 244
Retail Shops .. .. .. ..	.. 522
Wholesale departments, warehouses ..	.. 52
Catering establishments open to the public	.. 27
Canteens —
Fuel storage depots .. .. .. .. ..	.. 12
Total	857
Total Males ..	285
Total Females	572

SHOPS ACT

The following is the result of the annual survey of Shops:—

Summary of types of Shops in the Urban Area

	<i>Swadlincote</i>	<i>Newhall</i>	<i>Gresley</i>	<i>Total</i>
Off Licences only	1	—	2	3
Off Licences and General Stores	8	3	8	19
Grocery and General Stores...	26	26	13	65
Greengrocers and Florists ...	2	1	2	5
Butchers	12	7	3	22
Wet Fish only	1	—	1	2
Fried Fish and Chips ...	5	4	5	14
Confectioner and Tobacconists	7	—	1	8
Cafes	5	1	—	6
Corn Merchants	3	1	1	5
Newsagents and Stationers ...	5	3	2	10
Shoes	2	1	1	4
Shoe Repairs	3	1	2	6
Drapers, Outfitters and Millinery	9	3	5	17
Hairdressers	18	6	7	31
Jewellers and Watch Repairs	2	—	—	2
China, Crockery, Leather Goods and Toys	2	—	1	3
Hardware and Ironmongery...	5	2	2	9
Radio, Electric, Cycle and Motor Spares	15	2	4	21
Dry Cleaners	4	—	1	5
Builders & Decorators Supplies	6	—	1	7
Entertainment	3	—	—	3
Second Hand Goods ...	2	—	—	2
Firewood and Paraffin Dealers	1	—	—	1
Furniture	4	—	—	4
Multiple Stores	3	—	—	3
Seeds and Nurseryman ...	2	—	1	3
Commission Agents	3	1	2	6
Chemists	3	1	—	4
Photographic Materials ...	2	—	—	2
Wines and Spirits	1	—	1	2
Licensed Premises	18	18	10	46
Garages, etc.	8	4	1	13
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	191	85	77	353

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

Register

The following table is a copy of the register of the factories in operation in the Urban Area:—

	<i>Swadlin-</i> <i>cote</i>	<i>Gresley</i>	<i>Newhall</i>	<i>Total</i>
Pipe Works ...	3	1	1	5
Brick Works ...	1	1	1	3
Concrete Products ...	2	—	—	2
Potteries ...	3	2	—	5
Flint Mill ...	—	1	—	1
Engineers ...	6	3	4	13
Iron Foundry & Pattern Makers	1	—	—	1
Rubber Manufacturers ...	1	—	—	1
Automobile Repairs ...	15	1	5	21
Waste Paper Baling ...	1	—	—	1
Joiners ...	3	4	1	8
Plumbers ...	1	1	1	3
Upholsterers ...	2	—	—	2
Cycle Repairs and Radio ...	5	2	1	8
Printing ...	2	1	—	3
Boot Repairs ...	2	2	2	6
Tailoring ...	1	1	—	2
Watch Repairs ...	2	—	—	2
Entertainment ...	3	—	—	3
Food Preparation ...	4	2	4	10
Bakeries ...	2	1	—	3
Ice Cream Manufacturers ...	1	—	—	1
Mineral Water Manufacturers	2	—	—	2
Coal Packers ...	2	1	—	3
Dry Cleaners ...	1	—	—	1
Instrument Repairs ...	—	—	1	1
Metal Spraying ...	—	—	1	1
Slipper Manufacturer ...	1	—	—	1
Cellulose Spraying ...	—	—	2	2
Dental Technician ...	1	—	—	1
	68	24	24	116

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

Part 1 of the Act

(Inspection for the purpose of provisions as to health including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors)

	<i>Number on Register</i>	<i>Inspections</i>	<i>Written notices</i>	<i>Occupiers prosecuted</i>
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority	9	10	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	100	24	—	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises)	7	56	—	—
	116	90	—	—

	<i>No. of cases in which defects were found</i>				<i>No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted</i>
	<i>Found</i>	<i>R'died</i>	<i>Referred To H.M. Inspector</i>	<i>By H.M. Inspector</i>	
Want of cleanliness	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable Temperature	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate Ventilation ..	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary conveniences (S.7)—					
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (Not including offences relating to outworkers) ..	—	—	—	—	—

Part VIII of the Act

OUTWORK

(Sections 133 and 134)

<i>Nature of Work</i> (1)	<i>Section 133</i>			<i>Section 134</i>		
	<i>No. of out- workers in August list required by Section 133 (1)(c)</i> (2)	<i>No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council</i> (3)	<i>No. of prosecu- tions for failure to supply lists</i> (4)	<i>No. of instances of work in unwhole- some premises</i> (5)	<i>Notices served</i> (6)	<i>Prose- cutions</i> (7)
Wearing } Making apparel } etc. . .	12	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL . . .	12	—	—	—	—	—

